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10/586,952	06/05/2007	Jinfei Fan	0410112US	3404
97291 7590 04/28/2011 Huawei Technologies Co., Ltd. IPR Dept., Building B1-3-A, Huawei Industrial Base, Bantian Shenzhen Guangdong, 518129 CHINA				
EXAMINER SMITH, CHENECA				
ART UNIT 2192		PAPER NUMBER		
NOTIFICATION DATE 04/28/2011		DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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# Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/586,952

**Applicant(s)**

FAN ET AL.

**Examiner**

CHENEGA SMITH

**Art Unit**

2192

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 September 2010.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-18 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 25 July 2006 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-940)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's amendment and response dated December 15, 2010 has been provided in response to the September 27, 2010 Office Action which rejected claims 1-16, wherein claims 1-16 have been amended and new claims 17 and 18 have been added. Thus, claims 1-18 remain pending in this application and have been fully considered by the examiner.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection, as discussed below.
3. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3, 6-8, 10, 12, 13, 16 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ji et al (US Patent 6,836,657 B2) in view of Guess (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0204711 A1, new art being made of record) and Woodard (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0104080 A1, new art being made of record).

As to claim 1, Ji teaches a method for updating communication equipment (see Fig.2, 122 and associated text) in a communication system wherein a server (see Fig.2, 204 and associated text) stores updated files used for updating the communication equipment (see col.6 lines 26-30) comprising:

backing up configuration data in the communication equipment (see Fig.4, 406 and associated text, e.g. col.9 lines 38-43),

downloading the updated files to the communication equipment and loading the updated files to the communication equipment to implement the communication equipment update (see Fig.4, 410 and associated text, e.g. col.9 lines 31-34 and lines 47-51), and recovering the configuration data to the communication equipment (see Fig.4, 436 and associated text, e.g. col.10 lines 22-27).

Ji does not specifically teach determining whether the configuration data need to be modified with respect to the updated files and if the configuration data need to be

modified, modifying the configuration data so as to complete the updating of the communication equipment. In an analogous art of upgrading devices, Guess is cited to teach determining whether the configuration data need to be modified with respect to the updated files (see Fig.3 and associated text, e.g. [0053] lines 1-2 and [0054]) and if the configuration data need to be modified, modifying the configuration data so as to complete the updating of the communication equipment (see [0055] lines 4-8, [0056] lines 1-7 and [0072]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Ji to include the limitations as taught by Guess in order to provide an improved method of preserving user configuration settings/data in a device during an upgrade/update, as suggested by Guess (see [0013]).

Although Ji in view of Guess discloses a server (see Ji: Fig.2, 204 and associated text) as well as backing up configuration settings/data and recovering the configuration data to the communication equipment (*i.e. device*) as discussed above, neither Ji nor Guess specifically teach backing up the data to or recovering the data from the server. In an analogous art, however, Woodard is cited to teach storing application settings, files and other data (*i.e. configuration data*) to a server (*i.e. Database server*, see Fig.1, 110 and associated text, e.g. [0041] lines 1-4 and [0045] lines 25-28) and retrieving stored data for the purposes of restoring a crashed system or updating to reflect changes in software (see [0012]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the system/method of Ji in view of Guess to include the limitations as taught by Woodard in

order to provide a network-based, easy, fast and comprehensive method of extracting and transferring settings/data from a server to a device, as suggested by Woodard (see [0008]).

As to claim 2, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard also teaches wherein backing up the configuration data of the communication equipment (see Ji: Fig.4, 406 and associated text, e.g. col.9 lines 38-43) to the server (see Woodard: Fig.1, 110 and associated text, e.g. [0041] lines 1-4 and [0045] lines 25-28) comprises: transmitting the configuration data of the communication equipment to the server and determining whether the configuration data are successfully backed up to the server (see Ji: col.7 lines 35-42) wherein if the configuration data are not successfully backed up to the server, the method further comprises repeating the transmission of the configuration data to the server (see Ji: col.9 lines 55-64).

As to claim 3, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard also teaches wherein determining whether the configuration data are successfully backed up to the server comprises judging whether a backup failure message is received from the communication equipment or the transmission of the configuration data backup exceeds a predetermined time, wherein if a backup failure message is received from the communication equipment or the transmission of the configuration data exceeds the predetermined time, the configuration data are not successfully backed up to the server (see Ji: col.9 line 55-col.10, line 2).

As to claim 6, Ji also teaches wherein the configuration data comprise one or more of user data (see col.8 lines 1-2

As to claim 7, Ji also teaches wherein downloading the updated files to the communication equipment from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment comprises receiving the updated files from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment and determining whether the updated files are successfully loaded in the communication equipment (see col.7 lines 35-42) wherein if the updated files are not successfully loaded in the communication equipment the method further comprises repeating the operation of receiving the updated files from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment (see col.12 lines 52-54).

As to claim 8, Ji teaches wherein determining whether the updated files are successfully loaded in the communication equipment comprises judging whether an update failure message is received from the communication equipment (see col.10 lines 30-34).

As to claim 10, Ji teaches wherein before downloading the updated files to the communication equipment from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment, the method further comprises storing, in the communication equipment, current files which will be changed by loading the updated files (see col.9 lines 40-43), wherein if the updated files are not successfully downloaded and loaded in the communication equipment, the current files in the communication equipment are recovered before the operation of downloading the updated files to the communication equipment from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment is repeated (see col.10 lines 22-27).

As to claim 12, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard also teaches wherein recovering the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment comprises downloading the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment and determining whether the configuration data are successfully recovered (see col.14 lines 59-67), wherein if the configuration data are not successfully recovered, the method further comprises repeating the operation of downloading the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment (see col.17 lines 23-28).

As to claim 13, Ji teaches wherein determining whether the configuration data are successful recovered comprises judging whether a recovery failure message is received from the communication equipment (see col.18 lines 39-42).

As to claim 16, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard also teaches wherein modifying the configuration data comprises modifying the format of the configuration data (see Guess: see [0055] lines 4-8, [0056] lines 1-7 and [0072]).

As to claim 17, Ji teaches communication equipment (see Fig.2, 122 and associated text), comprising:  
an interface unit, configured to establish a communication connection with a sever (see Fig.2, 204 and associated text), wherein the server is configured to store updated files for updating the communication equipment (see col.6 lines 26-30) and  
an update control unit (see Fig.1, 126 and associated text) configured to:  
transmit configuration data of the communication equipment so as to back up the configuration data (see Fig.4, 406 and associated text, e.g. col.9 lines 38-43),

download updated files from the server and load the updated files in the communication equipment (see Fig.4, 410 and associated text, e.g. col.9 lines 31-34 and lines 47-51), recover the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment (see Fig.4, 436 and associated text, e.g. col.10 lines 22-27).

Ji does not specifically teach determining whether the configuration data need to be modified with respect to the updated files and if the configuration data need to be modified, modifying the configuration data so as to complete the updating of the communication equipment. In an analogous art of upgrading devices, Guess is cited to teach determining whether the configuration data need to be modified with respect to the updated files (see Fig.3 and associated text, e.g. [0053] lines 1-2 and [0054]) and if the configuration data need to be modified, modifying the configuration data so as to complete the updating of the communication equipment (see [0055] lines 4-8, [0056] lines 1-7 and [0072]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method of Ji to include the limitations as taught by Guess in order to provide an improved method of preserving user configuration settings/data in a device during an upgrade/update, as suggested by Guess (see [0013]).

Although Ji in view of Guess discloses a server (see Ji: Fig.2, 204 and associated text) as well as backing up configuration settings/data and recovering the configuration data to the communication equipment (*i.e. device*) as discussed above, neither Ji nor Guess specifically teach backing up the data to or recovering the data from the server. In an analogous art, however, Woodard is cited to teach storing

application settings, files and other data (*i.e. configuration data*) to a server (*i.e. Database server*, see Fig.1, 110 and associated text, e.g. [0041] lines 1-4 and [0045] lines 25-28) and retrieving stored data for the purposes of restoring a crashed system or updating to reflect changes in software (see [0012]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the system/method of Ji in view of Guess to include the limitations as taught by Woodard in order to provide a network-based, easy, fast and comprehensive method of extracting and transferring settings/data from a server to a device, as suggested by Woodard (see [0008]).

6. Claims 4, 9 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ji et al (US Patent 6,836,657 B2) in view of Guess (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0204711 A1) and Woodard (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0104080 A1) as applied to claims 2, 7 and 12 above respectively, and further in view of Hiroshige et al (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0041133 A1, new art being made of record).

As to claim 4, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches wherein repeating the transmission of the configuration data to the server comprises notifying a user of the communication equipment that backing up of the configuration data is not successful (see Ji: col.9 lines 55-64) but does not specifically teach asking the user whether to repeat the backing up of the configuration data and repeating the transmission of the configuration data to the server if after receiving an instruction from the user to repeat

the backing up of the configuration data up the data over again is received, wherein if the instruction from the user to repeat the backing up is not received, the transmission of the configuration data to the server is not repeated. In an analogous art, however, Hiroshige is cited to teach asking the user whether to repeat the backing up of the configuration data and repeating the transmission of the configuration data to the server if after receiving an instruction from the user to repeat the backing up of the configuration data up the data over again is received, wherein if the instruction from the user to repeat the backing up is not received, the transmission of the configuration data to the server is not repeated (see Fig.12A and associated text, e.g. [0100]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the system/method of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Hiroshige in order to provide users with a more efficient method of transferring data to their devices via a network, as suggested by Hiroshige (see [0008]).

As to claim 9, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches wherein repeating the operation of receiving the updated files from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment comprise notifying a user of the communication equipment that the updated files are not successfully loaded in the communication equipment (see col.12 lines 52-54) but does not specifically teach asking the user whether to repeat downloading the updated files from the server and loading the updated files to the communication equipment again; and repeating the operation of receiving the updated files from the server and loading the updated files in the

communication equipment if after receiving an instruction from the user to repeat the downloading and loading the updated files is received. In an analogous art, however, Hiroshige is cited to teach asking the user whether to repeat downloading the updated files from the server and loading the updated files to the communication equipment again and repeating the operation of receiving the updated files from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment if after receiving an instruction from the user to repeat the downloading and loading the updated files is received (see Fig.12A and associated text, e.g. [0100]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the system/method of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Hiroshige in order to provide users with a more efficient method of transferring data to their devices via a network, as suggested by Hiroshige (see [0008]).

As to claim 14, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches wherein repeating the operation of downloading the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment comprises notifying a user of the communication equipment that recovering the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment has failed (see col.17 lines 23-28), but does not specifically teach asking the user whether to repeat recovering the configuration data and repeating the operation of downloading the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment recovery if an instruction from the user to repeat the recovering of the configuration data is received. In an analogous art, however, Hiroshige is cited to teach asking the user whether to repeat recovering the configuration data and repeating the

operation of downloading the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment recovery if an instruction from the user to repeat the recovering of the configuration data is received (see Fig.12A and associated text, e.g. [0100]). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the system/method of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Hiroshige in order to provide users with a more efficient method of transferring data to their devices via a network, as suggested by Hiroshige (see [0008]).

7. Claims 5, 11, 15 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ji et al (US Patent 6,836,657 B2) in view of Guess (US Patent Application Publication 2003/0204711 A1) and Woodard (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0104080 A1) as applied to claim 1 and 18 above, and further in view of Elwahab et al (US Patent Application Publication 2002/0023258 A1).

As to claim 5, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches the limitations of claim 1, but does not specifically teach wherein the communication equipment is an Integrated Access Device (IAD) and the server is a File Transfer Protocol/Trivial File Transfer Protocol (FTP/TFTP) server, and wherein backing up the configuration data of the communication equipment to the server comprises sending, by an IAD Management System (IADMS) a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) backup configuration data command to the IAD wherein the command specifies an address of the FTP/TFTP server for backing up the configuration data; and transmitting, by the IAD, the

configuration data files to the specified FTP/TFTP server via the FTP/TFTP protocol after receiving the SNMP backup configuration data command.

In an analogous art, however, Elwahab is cited to teach managing (*i.e. upgrading/updating software*) Integrated Access Devices (IADs) (see [0017]) that are in communication with a FTP/TFTP server (see [0046]). Elwahab also teaches sending Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) commands to the IAD (see [0028] lines 1-3 and transmitting data to the specified FTP/TFTP server via FTP/TFTP protocol (see [0033] lines 15-18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method/system of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Elwahab in order to provide a generic methodology to manage a greater variety of services for efficient installation of needed network and service provider software upgrades, as suggested by Elwahab (see [0010]).

As to claim 11, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches the limitations of claim 1, but does not specifically teach wherein the communication equipment is an Integrated Access Device (IAD), and the server is a File Transfer Protocol/Trivial File Transfer Protocol (FTP/TFTP) server, and where downloading the updated files to the communication equipment from the server and loading the updated files in the communication equipment comprises sending, by an IAD Management System (IADMS), a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) update command to the IAD, wherein the update command comprises the specifies an address of the FTP/TFTP server and names of the updated files and downloading the updated files

corresponding to the specified file names to the IAD from the specified FTP/TFTP server via the EFP/TFTP protocol and loading the updated files in the IAD after receiving the SNMP update command.

In an analogous art, however, Elwahab is cited to teach managing (*i.e.* *upgrading/updating software*) Integrated Access Devices (IADs) (see [0017]) that are in communication with a FTP/TFTP server (see [0046]). Elwahab also teaches sending Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) commands to the IAD (see [0028] lines 1-3 and transmitting data to the specified FTP/TFTP server via FTP/TFTP protocol (see [0033] lines 15-18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method/system of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Elwahab in order to provide a generic methodology to manage a greater variety of services for efficient installation of needed network and service provider software upgrades, as suggested by Elwahab (see [0010]).

As to claim 15, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches the limitations of claim 1, but does not specifically teach wherein the communication equipment is an Integrated Access Device (IAD), and the server is a File Transfer Protocol/Trivial File Transfer Protocol (FTP/TFTP) server, and wherein recovering the configuration data backed up in the server to the communication equipment comprises sending, by an IAD Management System (IADMS), a Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) configuration data recovery command to the IAD, wherein the configuration data recovery command comprises the specifies an address of the FTP/TFTP server and

names of configuration data files, downloading: by the IAD, the configuration data files corresponding to the specified configuration data files name from the specified FTP/TFTP server via the FTP/TFTP protocol after receiving the configuration data recovery command, and loading the configuration data files in the IAD.

In an analogous art, however, Elwahab is cited to teach managing (*i.e. upgrading/updating software*) Integrated Access Devices (IADs) (see [0017]) that are in communication with a FTP/TFTP server (see [0046]). Elwahab also teaches sending Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) commands to the IAD (see [0028] lines 1-3 and transmitting data to the specified FTP/TFTP server via FTP/TFTP protocol (see [0033] lines 15-18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method/system of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Elwahab in order to provide a generic methodology to manage a greater variety of services for efficient installation of needed network and service provider software upgrades, as suggested by Elwahab (see [0010]).

As to claim 18, Ji in view of Guess and Woodard teaches the limitations of claim 17, but does not specifically teach wherein the communication equipment is an Integrated Access Device (IAD) and the server is a File Transfer Protocol/Trivial File Transfer Protocol (FTP/TFTP) server, and wherein the updating of the IAD is controlled by an IAD Management System (IADMS).

In an analogous art, however, Elwahab is cited to teach managing (*i.e. upgrading/updating software*) Integrated Access Devices (IADs) (see [0017]) that are in

communication with a FTP/TFTP) server (see [0046]). Elwahab also teaches sending Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) commands to the IAD (see [0028] lines 1-3 and transmitting data to the specified FTP/TFTP server via FTP/TFTP protocol (see [0033] lines 15-18). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have modified the method/system of Ji in view of Guess and Woodard to include the limitations as taught by Elwahab in order to provide a generic methodology to manage a greater variety of services for efficient installation of needed network and service provider software upgrades, as suggested by Elwahab (see [0010]).

### ***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to CHENECA SMITH whose telephone number is (571)270-1651. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 7:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Tuan Dam can be reached on (571)272-3695. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/CHENECA SMITH/  
Examiner, Art Unit 2192  
4/21/2011

/Michael J. Yigdal/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2192